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FIFTEENTH YEAR | THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12 1894--SIX PAGES | ONE CENT.

McCARTHY'S PASTORAL POLICY

DEFINED IN A TWO HOURS' SPEECH AT OTTAWA.

Canada, in the Third Party's Opinion, Can Never Be Anything But an Agricultural Country, and He Would Wipe Out the National Policy and the Manufactories Together.

OTTAWA, April 11.—Mr. McCarthy made his long-expected speech on the tariff to-night. He had to wait several days to get it in. But he had the House just after dinner, a large attendance of members and crowded galleries for an audience. He was in good form and spoke with deliberation and care, and maintained the interest of his hearers for the two hours and more that he spoke. Toward the end he was in a hot box, with his former friends ready to jump on him, but he held his ground and made a good fight as fighting goes. He repeated his attack of a former year on the Hon. Mr. Haggart, when the latter interrupted him with a question. He did not say how he would vote, but from his speech he is bound to vote for Sir Richard's amendment, which is a direct attack on the policy of protection and proposes that its last vestige be wiped away. The Opposition applauded him throughout.

To-day in the House a number of private bills were introduced, amongst them one to incorporate the Niagara Falls Electric Railway Company.

Mr. McLennan introduced his bill respecting the liability of the Government and public companies for labor, supplies and material used in the construction of public works. He explained that the bill was intended to protect labor.

Mr. McLennan also introduced a bill respecting the sale of railway return fare tickets. He said the bill was intended to make railway companies sell return tickets for second as well as first-class passengers.

In reply to Mr. Maclean (East York), Hon. Mr. Wood said it was intended to introduce legislation for the inspection of meters used for measuring electricity for lighting purposes only.

Hon. Clarke Wallace, in reply to Mr. Grieve, said it was intended to place customs officers who were thrown in contact with the public in uniform.

Mr. Cockburn Defends the Manufacturers.

Mr. Cockburn resumed the debate on the budget, reviewing at considerable length the position of England when she adopted free trade, and pointing out that the conditions in Canada were altogether different. If England had been in the position of Canada not all the Grits in all creation, even if they came in the shape of the angels of heaven, would have persuaded her to commit the atrocious folly of sacrificing all her interests to free trade. He then referred to the success of the National Policy. With wages rising, prices of manufactured goods falling and shorter hours of labor what more did the Opposition want? They said land had fallen in value 50 per cent. In England it had fallen 100 per cent. He could show them land within 15 miles of the city of London which was not worth a dollar an acre more than land within 15 miles of the city of Toronto. He proceeded to say a word or two for the manufacturers who were in danger of being forgotten in the prevailing solicitude for the farmers. The manufacturers employed 367,000 people, paid $100,000,000 in wages, had $353,000,000 invested, made products $475,000,000 and profits $90,000,000. The products of the manufacturers were equal to the products of the farmer, and he thought were entitled to equal consideration, perhaps to more, because the wealth was more readily produced, was illimitable.

Misrepresentation of Dominion Finances.

Mr. Cockburn then corrected some of the misrepresentations of the Opposition. He read an extract from Sir Richard Cartwright's Budget speech in 1877 saying that savings bank deposits were the test evidence of National Policy. The comparison made by Mr. Davies of Canadian savings bank deposits with those of the State of Maine was unfair, because there was no analogy between the two. The Canadian savings banks were Government institutions intended to receive small sums for the encouragement of thrift. The United States Savings Banks were conducted like any other bank except that they had not the power to issue notes. The Opposition misrepresentations as to the Dominion finances were absurd in view of the fact that our stock was the best colonial stock on the market, and for the last Dominion loan $3 was offered for every $1 wanted.

Tariff Changes Retard Enterprise.

Dealing with the tariff he said its one fault, if fault it could be called, was the non-fixity of its character. So long as it was known that one side of the House was doing all it could to change the tariff, he was afraid it would be very difficult to get capitalists to come and help it in developing our resources. It was unfortunate that the change from specific to ad valorem duties should have to be made at a time when low prices placed a specially severe strain upon manufacturers. He believed in a policy for the whole Dominion and not for any particular province, but he would like to see some consideration for Ontario manufacturers in the way of a reduction on bituminous coal. He did not think the tariff perfect as a whole, but he approved of the principle underlying it, and should therefore give his support. [Applause.]

Dr. Christie said the National Policy was morally wrong and could never be made right by pruning and trimming. The only remedy was free trade.

Protection Only a Part of the N.P.

Mr. Northrup pointed out that protection was only part of the National Policy and not the whole of it, as was generally assumed by the Opposition. The difference between the Conservatives and the Liberals was that the former were protectionists and knew it, the latter were protectionists and did not know it. [Derisive laughter from the Opposition benches.] It was a mistake to suppose that protection could only be afforded by a customs tariff. The British manufacturer enjoyed protection in the low rate of interest, low cost of machinery and renewal and cheap raw material. Having showed the success of the policy of protection in various European nations he expected the Opposition to rise above provincialism in discussing the new tariff and seek the development of the country irrespective of race or creed.

Bills Read a Second Time.

After recess the following private bills were read a second time and referred to their respective committees:

To revive and amend the act to incorporate the Brandon and Southwestern Railway Company.—Mr. Davin.

Respecting the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company.—Mr. Baker.

To incorporate the Welland Power and Supply Canal Company.—Mr. McKay.

To authorize the purchase of the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Co. (limited), and to change the name of the latter company to the Dominion Atlantic Railway Co.—Mr. Kenny.

To incorporate the Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada.—Mr. Mulock.

Respecting the New Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone Co. (limited).—Mr. Mara.

Respecting the Calgary Irrigation Co.—Mr. Davis.

To incorporate the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—Mr. Scriver.

To incorporate the Gleichen, Beaver Lake and Victoria Railway Company.—Mr. Davis.

To incorporate the Lake Megantic Railway Company.—Mr. Pope.

Respecting the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company.—Mr. Bergeron.

To incorporate the Cariboo Railway Company.—Mr. Mara.

Respecting the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.—Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier).

Mr. McCarthy on the Budget.

Mr. McCarthy rose amid dead silence to continue the debate on the Budget. After a short pause Mr. Davies started a wild round of applause, which was joined in by three or four other Liberals, amid laughter and ironical cheers from the Conservative side of the House.

He commenced by saying that in considering the tariff we had to examine the state of the public debt. He reviewed the increase since Confederation and spoke of the increase as enormous. In Great Britain, which had had great wars to pay for, the interest on the national debt was only 31 per cent., while in Canada it was 41 per cent. In the United States the interest was only 7 per cent. There had been a decrease of 36 per cent. in the interest charges since 1867, but still 41 per cent. of the revenue was absorbed in interest, etc. He thought that if the people of Canada had supposed that the Northwest would not fill up with population there would have been less willingness to incur the expense of building the C.P.R.

A Protectionist Tariff.

Coming to the tariff, he asked what the tariff amendments meant, and said that the key note of the changes was that the tariff was still a protective one. He quoted from Mr. Foster's Budget Speech in support of this. The Finance Minister had defined the different kinds of tariff and the Government had deliberately adopted that of raising revenue and at the same time giving incidental protection, so that it was a protectionist tariff. He gave the Government credit for having abolished in many instances the feature of specific duties, though they had not even in this done all that they might have done.

No Discrimination Against Great Britain.

The tariff, generally speaking, might be called an ad valorem tariff of from 30 to 35 per cent. While there was no specific discrimination against Great Britain, yet the change as regards tea would cut off seven millions of our trade with England, and this just at the time when we were clamoring for the abolition of the restriction upon our cattle. He found fault, too, that there was no offer of reciprocity with the United States in the new tariff bill.

Opposed to Protection.

The great question, however, was whether the National Policy was to be perpetuated or not. It was most unfortunate that the revision of the tariff had not been left until after the next general elections. But now they had it, and he took issue with the Government on their tariff policy. He was prepared to say that the policy of protection, the National Policy, was not in the best interests of the country. He argued at length to show that protection increased prices, and at equal length to show that there was a greater proportionate increase of wealth under free trade in Great Britain than there had been under protection in Canada.

Exports and Prices Under Protection.

He took up the question of exports and claimed that the increase which had taken place had not been in articles affected by the National Policy. He held that a protective tariff did not promote an increase of exports, and compared the exports of a number of articles, such as cottons, woolens, iron, etc., to show that the exports from free trade Britain were much larger than from the protected United States. He denied that prices had decreased. He stated that the prices of Canadian-made goods were just as high as it was possible for them to be, getting the whole benefit of the tariff. He quoted from opinions of manufacturers to show that if prices were reduced they would only be in the rates of the tariff changes, and held that the admission by some of the manufacturers that a reduction of tariff would cause a reduction in the price of Canadian goods was proof of the correctness of his statement that the manufacturers always put prices just as high as the tariff would let them. The tariff could only be defended on the ground of the securing the home market, but he contended this had not been done.

Census Industrial Returns Exaggerated.

He next turned his attention to the census and said that the returns relating to manufactures were greatly exaggerated and that wherever they had been quoted by him they had caused derisive laughter. The returns were valueless and the reason was that the enumerators were paid for finding manufactures, and they found them. He quoted from the returns to show their innacuracy. The result of it all was the real increase in the manufacturing classes had not been so great as claimed. He figured it out that only eight or nine per cent. of those having occupations were engaged in industries affected by the National Policy, and claimed the increase since 1881 had been only twenty-four per cent., while the increase in employes generally had been 44 per cent. He argued at great length to show that the great army of consumers was taxed very heavily to support the 8 or 10 per cent. of persons employed who were dependent on the National Policy. After an elaborate calculation he said that the extra cost to the consumer by the National Policy was about $50,000,000. He did not want to be misunderstood to say that the manufacturers put this vast sum into their pocket, but that was the amount taken out of the consumers.

The Farmer "Roused" at Last.

He was glad that the farmers were at last roused to their own interests. The farmers were studying political economy, and the result would be seen at the next general election. He took up the cotton industry and claimed that the consumer paid two millions of taxes to keep a few employes, whose wages did not amount to as much as the duty collected. There was no morality in the tariff. It was the result of a policy of enlightened selfishness.

Mr. Maclean (York): The people believe in it and vote for it.

Mr. McCarthy: Yes; but, without desiring to predict, I think it safe to say they will do so no longer.

He took up the question of steel rails and said they sold for $8 a ton more than in free trade England.

Hon. Mr. Haggart: The United States sell steel rails in Belgium and England.

Mr. McCarthy: Who denies that? I see the honorable gentleman, as usual, speaks upon the prompting of his coach. In his Mr. (Haggart's) speech on the Budget a few days ago he spoke at the prompting of his coach and proved that he did so by quoting Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott and the Bible. It was easy to see that he received his inspiration from the doctor who sits beside him (Montague). It is to be hoped that the next time the hon. gentleman interrupts he will do so in a more intelligent manner.

In conclusion, he said that Canada was an agricultural country. He doubted whether she could ever become a great manufacturing country, and he believed the best course to pursue would be to retrace our steps, abolish the National Policy and give the farmers a chance. He thought if Canadian manufacturers could not compete in the markets of the world it was about time they should disappear. At any rate it was rank injustice that the agricultural classes in the country should any longer pay an enormous tax in order to support an effete manufacturing industry.

Mr. McCarthy spoke for two hours and a half and sat down amid Opposition cheers.

Mr. Masson followed in reply and spoke for an hour, answering some of Mr. McCarthy's arguments and giving a general support to the National Policy.

Early Morning Speeches.

Mr. Edwards rose at midnight and spoke for nearly an hour in support of the amendment.

Mr. Cargill followed in a good sound, practical speech, in which he pointed out many of the advantages of the National Policy and strongly supported the new tariff, which, he said, was most decidedly in favor of the farmers.

Mr. Sutherland moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at 1.30.

Navigation of Hudson's Bay.

In the Senate to-day Hon. Mr. Ferguson (Niagara) made his enquiry whether the Government had received any further information on the subject of the navigation of Hudson's Bay since the report of the late Lieut. Gordon in 1887. In doing so he made a carefully-prepared speech, dealing with the question of the navigation of the northern waters of Russia, and comparing Siberia with our Northwest, to show that the navigation of Hudson's Bay was perfectly feasible. He held that the Hudson Bay route was not only possible, but was a necessity. He dwelt at length on the great resources of the Northwest in the neighborhood of Hudson Bay, and thought that it could not be very long before the Hudson's Bay route was opened.

Senator Drummond argued that it would be of great importance if the navigation of Hudson's Bay was practicable, but there were grave doubts whether the route would prove a commercial success. He would be greatly pleased if it could be shown that the bay and straits could be navigated safely, but doubted very much whether the modern ships of large size would be able to navigate the bay. He doubted whether any insurance company would take risks in Hudson's Bay.

Hon. Mr. Angers doubted the practicability of navigating Hudson's Bay and Strait for any season long enough to make such navigation commercially successful, and said the government had no further information in its possession than what had been already given in reports.

McCarthy Wants Information.

Mr. McCarthy gives notice that he will move for an order of the House for a return with reference to the admission free of customs at Woodstock, Ont., of certain vestments or other church articles for the use of the Roman Catholic Church there, and also for copies of correspondence with Rev. F.C. Farthing, rector of the Anglican Church at Woodstock, with reference to the unfairness with which he claims to have been treated with respect to some goods imported for the use of his church.

Witnesses Will Not Be Sworn.

There was a long discussion in the Public Accounts Committee to-day over the proposal to examine witnesses on oath. The Government supporters opposed the proposition on principle, but were quite willing to concede that, on any stated item in the public accounts, any named witnesses may be sworn. The strongest objection to the proposal lies in the fact that there is an Auditor-General to see that no money is paid without having been voted by Parliament, and that where there is a charge of crookedness a specific allegation should be made and the parties named. To permit the indiscriminate swearing of witnesses would be to place all brought before the committee at the mercy of any member, or all members, who might choose to heckle or browbeat him, where he would not have the protection afforded in a court of law, in which, if there is no lawyer to protect him, a judge will interfere to see that the limit is not transgressed. Witnesses have their rights. The proposal was defeated.

It may be mentioned, incidentally, that the witnesses are not examined on oath before the committee of the Ontario Legislature.

A delicious remedy for coughs and colds. Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti Sold by druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

Never Go Shooting
without ammunition, and never be without the Students' Mixture Tobacco if you care to enjoy a delicious smoke. Its fragrance is unexcelled and quality unequalled. Try it for yourself.

Nerve Life is health, do you need it?

Grand concert at Pavilion on 19th, when Lely, Patti's favorite tenor, will sing.

Buy Coughicura on your way to work. 10c

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

Words by Mons. Tarte (black).
Music by Mr. Martin (yellow).

A trifle like ze language or ze question of ze school
May make hard words between us and divide us on ze list,
But we clasp hands like brother Grits an' whisper,
"Ha! be cool,"
W'en we scent a common danger in ze shadow of ze fist.

MOWAT SHIRKED THE DEBATE

ON MR. MEREDITH'S SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL.

Defeated By 51 to 33 on a Straight Party Vote With the Exception of Mr. Dack—Mr. Ross' Bombast and Theatrical Phraseology—Mr. Meredith Accused of Attempting to Unlock the Future With the Blood-Rusted Key of the Past.

Mr. Meredith's resolution in favor of the ballot in the election of Separate school trustees was the leading subject of discussion in the House yesterday. Preliminary business was over in a few minutes, and embraced nothing of consequence excepting the introduction of a bill by the Premier to facilitate the administration of justice. There was an unusually full house but few seats being vacant on either side, and the galleries also showed a larger attendance of the public than usual.

Mr. Meredith moved that in the opinion of the House the election of Public and Separate school trustees in cities, towns and incorporated villages, and in townships in which township boards are established should be by ballot. That it be referred to a committee to prepare and report to the House with all convenient speed a bill to amend the Public and Separate school act so as to provide that in cities, towns and incorporated villages, and in townships in which township boards are established the elections of Public and Separate schools shall be by ballot.

The Policy of the Opposition.

He reviewed at length the policy of the Opposition on the subject and contended that his present motion was in accord with the resolutions presented by them in April, 1893. He stood by the principles then asserted. Going into the history of school legislation, he declared that all the amendments made to the Separate school law had been introduced since there had been a political head to the Education Department. So long as Dr. Ryerson held that position there was nothing of the kind. He urged that it was the proper duty of that department to control legislation so as to regulate the text books of all schools, and there should be the same inspectors for separate as for public schools. If there were a state church in Canada matters would be different, but so long as all religions were supposed to be on an equality there was no pretext or excuse putting the separate schools outside the general law in these respects. The case of Quebec presented no analogy, because Quebec had a state church and the public schools of Quebec were distinctly Catholic. He disclaimed anything like bigotry or prejudice against any church, but if the English church, of which he was a member, occupied the same position as regards schools as does the Catholic church he would oppose her claims. The purpose of the ballot was to protect the individual voter in the exercise of his franchise. That protection was not accorded by giving an optional ballot. There should be one law for the whole province. It was a shame for the Government to say that now "conditions had changed" so that it was in order to give the ballot to supporters of Separate schools. How had they changed—simply because Mr. Conmee, who introduced a bill on the subject, was a Catholic? Why in 1890 Mr. Clancy, also of that faith, had voted for the same principles! He was greeted with a round of applause at the close of his speech.

The Blood-Rusted Key of the Past.

Hon. G. W. Ross began his reply in very slow, deliberate tones and alluded to the seriousness of the question and passions and bitter feelings which might easily be aroused in its discussion. The course of Mr. Meredith was likely to set brother against brother, citizen against citizen. He dwelt on the point with a good deal of reiteration. He quoted Russell Lowell and charged the Opposition leader with attempting to unlock the portals of the future with the blood-rusted key of the past. If any man was responsible for the increase in the number of Separate schools he was the man. If Separate schools as had been said, were inimical to consolidation, the way to deal with them was not to give them the ballot, but to abolish them. In England the voluntary schools, run on sectarian lines received as much public money as the board schools. Was national consolidation lacking there? The argument could not be sustained by the history of any country. If the time of mutual toleration was ever to be brought about under which all would agree to a general school system it would certainly not be done by stirring up the embers of intolerance. He did not regard the Separate School Act of 1863 as a finality preventing the adoption of such amendments as might be found necessary from time to time to increase the efficiency of the schools.

Might Lead to Retaliation.

If Ontario should act tyrannically toward Catholics here it might lead to retaliation against Protestants in Quebec. Alluding to the ultra-Orangeism of some school inspectors and the tone of bitterness and hatred they adopted toward Roman Catholics, he would have great reluctance in entrusting such men to inspect Separate schools. The Separate school did not need a compulsory ballot on the ground of any inefficiency apparent in their administration. They had more than doubled their teaching capacity in 25 years. He gave a number of other statistics to show the development of efficiency in Separate schools. He appealed personally to Messrs. Clancy and Meredith to say, if they could, that there was terrorism in regard to Separate school elections.

Mr. Clancy: "I don't know."

Mr. Ross said he didn't know of any either. If it were possible that the Roman Catholic hierarchy were going to rule by terrorism they ought to know it, and if the Opposition had any facts to show such a state of things they should produce them. He read a number of anti-Catholic extracts from The Mail published shortly before the last general election and charged the responsibility for them upon Mr. Meredith, who, when confronted with them on the platform and challenged to repudiate the paper in which they appeared, which was then supporting him, evaded an answer. The Opposition, therefore, could not escape its responsibility for that paper's crusade. Mr. Ross spoke for fully an hour and a half with much vigor and feeling. His points were well made, but the effect of some passages was marred by occasional lapses into bombast and theatrical phraseology.

Raising False Issues.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) said that the Minister of Education had attempted to raise false issues instead of discussing the question on its merits. He thought that instead of fomenting strife the election of separate school trustees by ballot would tend to allay ill-feeling between creeds by putting Catholic and Protestant on a footing of equality, and there was a far larger proportion of the people in favor of the

Continued on Second page.

TIME TO SHUT THE GAS OFF.

DENTIST FOSTER: Hope it didn't hurt much, sir.
MANUFACTURER (feebly): Oh, turn off the gas!

THE ENGLISH COMMONS.

Gibson Bowles and the Agreement With Canada Re Sealers—Irish Land Tenure Bill.

LONDON, April 11.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, has given notice in the House of Commons that on Thursday he will ask the Government through Sydney C. Buxton, Under Colonial Secretary, to state the actual terms of the agreement of the Dominion of Canada in regard to the Behring Sea Bill. He will also ask the Government to say whether Canada attached any condition to her agreement regarding compensation to Canadian sealers.

Sir Charles Russell said that the belief of those who are responsible for clause 7, about which there was some controversy, is that there is a very small number, if any, of vessels which have not had notice of the provisions of the award. If there are any which in good faith sail in ignorance and in bona fide belief that they were not violating any law it would be hard to bring them within a highly penal enactment.

The British Government, Sir Charles said, was most anxious loyally to make its legislation efficient to enforce the provisions of the award.

The Irish Land Tenure Bill.

The Irish Land Tenure bill introduced by Denis Kilbride (anti-Parnelite member for South Kerry, who accompanied William O'Brien to Canada), was read the second time. The bill is designed to prevent landlords from levying rents on improvements made by tenants, to reduce the period of the revision of rents from 15 to 8 years and to repeal the "Eviction made easy" section of the Land Act of 1887.

THE SEALERS' CLAIMS.

British Columbia Legislature Passes a Resolution on the Matter.

VICTORIA, B.C., April 11.—A resolution has been adopted in the Provincial Parliament which was introduced by the Finance Minister expressing the hope that the bill now before the Imperial Parliament, making the Behring Sea arbitration effective, would not receive the Royal assent unless the claims of the British Columbian sealers for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 be placed in the course of settlement.

The Parnellite Program.

LONDON, April 11.—John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, says he is greatly dissatisfied with the statement of Mr. Morley, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, as to the time and manner in which the Government would introduce the Evicted Tenants bill. He said that the Parnellites would not vote against the Government on questions which they approved, and where the Government was sure of a majority, but they would wait for a suitable occasion to force a dissolution of Parliament.

PAID HIS BOARD BILL IN SILVER

And Is Charged With Rifling a Street Car Conductor's Bag.

George Jordenson and Harry Schen were room-mates at the boarding house of Mrs. Lackie, 20 Balmuto-street. Jordenson, who is a street car conductor, left his conductor's bag, in which was $7 in silver, hanging in his room, but on his return the money was missing. He now charges Schen with having purloined the cash, alleging that Schen, who had no money previously, had since paid his board bill of $4, and paid it all in silver. Schen was arrested by Detective Harrison and placed in No. 5.

The Buckingham.

In spite of hard times and lack of ready money quinn's necktie trade seems to flourish amazingly well. One cannot wonder at this evidence of indulgence when one considers that the majority of his charming and exquisite neckties may be purchased at 50c each. The new English Buckingham has become quite the rage and is having a marvelous run.

Wait for the 48th concert on the 19th. You will hear Lely, Patti's favorite tenor.

A Bank Closed.

WATFORD, April 11.—L. Becker & Co., private bankers, closed their doors yesterday morning. All sorts of rumors are in circulation. One man deposited $600 the night before the bank hung up the notice that they could not meet their payments, owing to their money being wrapped up in commercial paper. Another depositor put $4000 in the bank only a week or 10 days ago.

Coughicura cures coughs, old and young.

Ladies and gentlemen, try luncheon at "The Spa," 29 King west, to-day. e

Try Watson's Mexican Sweet Chocolate.

FIRE IN A FOUNDRY.

Several Thousand Dollars' Loss Occasioned At Inglis & Sons.

At 8.30 last night fire broke out in the factory of Inglis & Sons, engine builders and boiler manufacturers, 14 Strachan-avenue. The fire was in the foundry, and although the department were on the scene shortly after the flames broke out they had a fight of nearly two hours' duration before the fire was conquered.

The damage was so general that it was impossible to fully estimate the loss last night, but Mr. Inglis thought the damage would amount to over $5000.

The total insurance on the building is about $15,000, so that the loss will be fully covered.

A Prominent Physician's Views.

A prominent physician told us to-day that if two ales were alike in quality there could be no two opinions which to select—the one made from lake water or the one from pure spring water. Eaton's Owen Sound Ale is equal in quality to any on this continent, and the water from which it is made comes from a spring that has not a rival in Canada for purity. We sell it at 75c per dozen pints and $1.20 quarts, bottles to be returned. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-st.

Elocutionists use Adams' Horehound Tutti Fruitti to strengthen and improve the voice. Sold by druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

Academy of Music.

Grand coupon matinee to-day by Edwin Hanford and his company in "The Shamrock," the Irish play that suits the paying public. Prices 15, 25, 35 and 50c.

Plan for the Highlanders' concert opens on Friday, 13th, at Nordheimer's.

From the Tea Gardens To the Tea Pot.

The new tariff will not affect the price or quality of our pure India and Ceylon Teas. India, 40, 50, 60 and 75 cts. per lb.; Ceylon 50 and 60 cts. per lb. Telephone 1807. Hereward Spencer & Co., India and Ceylon Tea Merchants, 63½ King-street west, Toronto, six doors west from Bay-street.

Why suffer from toothache when Gibbons' Toothache Gum will give instant relief. 246

This Is All Right and Is Worth Reading.

You can talk, but you can't eat without a variety of good food. You can also puff, but you can't puff without a good cigar. A small restaurant on King-street, No. 93, known as Chivrell's. Do you smoke good cigars? Look us over if you do.

When you ask for a high-grade chewing, be sure you get the genuine Beaver Plug.

Arlington Hotel.

For comfortable bright rooms and combined with reasonable rates and excellent cuisine the Arlington Hotel has not its equal in Toronto and those who desire permanent winter quarters should hasten to make their arrangements before the best rooms are taken. ed

Have you heard Lely? He will sing at the Highlanders' concert, Pavilion, Thursday, 19th.

Lower Duty on Sugar.

Showing its effects already, as we see advertised at 77-81 Queen-street west finest granulated sugar 3 cents per pound. Go and see for yourself. 246

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

Plumbing.

W. J. Burroughes & Co., first-class plumbing; steam and hot water heating. 353 Queen-street west. Established 1878. Telephone 134. e

Try Watson's Mexican sweet Chocolate

Wilkinson Truss leads, cures all forms of rupture; 75 Yonge. 246

See Sir James Rolfe's Nerve Life.

MARRIAGES.

PONTON—LESLIE—At Westminster Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, April 11, 1894, by the Rev. John Neil, B.D., assisted by the Rev. Septimus Jones, rural dean, Lizzie, elder daughter of the late Robert A. Leslie, to Douglas Ponton, all of Toronto.

HUTCHINSON—ALEXANDER—April 11th, at Erskine Church, by Rev. W. A. Hunter, M.A., Miss Rachel E. Alexander to W. H. Hutchinson, Esq., all of Toronto.

DEATHS.

COOMBE—April 11, at his residence, 257 Broadview-avenue, John Coombe, aged 61 years, a native of Torquay, Devonshire, England. Funeral Friday, April 14, at 2.30 o'clock.

Monumental.

D. McIntosh & Sons, the leading sculptors, have best designs and most complete facilities for turning out best work in monuments, etc., in the Dominion. Showroom, 254 Yonge-street; Works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 246

DEATH ENDED THE DEBAUCH

THE MISERABLE FATE OF A LABORER'S WIFE.

Perished By the Wayside While Endeavoring To Walk From Toronto Junction To the Miserable Hovel in Which She Lived—A Number of Wounds Found On the Body—An Inquest Ordered.

About three hundred yards from Fairbank Junction, on the Northern Railway, there is a wretched hovel which has been occupied by Robert McGinley, his wife and two sons, aged 11 and 15 years, and near which occurred the death of Mrs. McGinley, Tuesday, under strange circumstances.

On Monday evening Walter John McCann, who is employed as a hired man by Mr. Abraham Watts, got $5 from his employer and proceeded to the McGinley hovel. McGinley and McCann went to Toronto Junction that night, returning about 12 o'clock considerably the worse of liquor, bringing with them a sufficient supply to keep up the debauch during the night.

McCann's Story of the Affair.

According to the statement made by McGinley and his sons, he left on Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock to go to Lampier's Hotel at Carlton, and was shortly afterwards followed by McCann and Mrs. McGinley. The couple were in the hotel when McGinley saw them, and after remarking that McCann had a good deal of nerve to be going around with his wife he left, returning to his home about 11 o'clock.

The couple remained about half an hour at Lampier's place, when they went away. They proceeded to Hayden's Hotel at the Junction, where they had a couple of drinks and left. The proprietor of the Hayden House saw them again passing his place, going toward home about 2 o'clock in a very drunken state.

About 3 o'clock McCann returned to the hovel and told McGinley that his wife was lying at the side of the track in the cut, which is about midway between Fairbank and Carlton. McGinley proceeded to the G.T.R. station and Agent Defoe telegraphed for assistance, when Sectionmen Greenshields and Boyd arrived and helped remove the unfortunate woman to her abode. She died before they reached the house.

McCann was seen yesterday, but no intelligent statement could be obtained from him. He says he was so drunk that he does not remember anything about the circumstances any more than leaving in the morning and discovering Mrs. McGinley at the side of the track.

Many Scars on the Body.

When the unfortunate woman was discovered it was noticed that her shawl and clothing were torn and several scars were seen on the head, neck, hand and wrist. Her shoes were afterward found in what is known as Johnston's lane about a mile from where she was picked up. She apparently walked that distance in her stocking feet.

As it was on the east side of the track she was lying when found, it is thought she might have been struck by a train, without the train hands seeing her, as the snow was falling heavily at the time and entirely obstructing the view on the east side.

Dr. Harris of Toronto Junction was notified, and after an examination and notifying Coroner Clendenan, Drs. Harris and Silverthorn were ordered to hold a post-mortem examination.

"BRITAIN AND HER PEOPLE."

A Pamphlet That is Attracting the Greatest Attention in Toronto.

A lighthouse guiding a barque along the English Channel is an attractive frontispiece to a new book whose pages throw more light upon the topic of British union. No Britisher could read the graphic chapter, "Building the Fleet," without raising his pulse, count and see. As might be expected, John F. McKenna, Bookseller, 89 Yonge-street, has taken up this work to the trade. An argument ingeniously woven through five chapters about Australia, Canada and Africa is brought to a happy finish by a speech by Queen Victoria. The author is J. Van Sommer of this city.

Gentlemen
Will find it to their advantage to visit Bonner's and inspect his stock of men's furnishings. New goods all on sale. No old bankrupt stocks; all this season's purchase and at prices to suit the time. You can buy black cashmere socks with high spliced heels and toes, regular price 35c per pair, our price four pair for $1. Gents' silk handkerchiefs, with initial, were 75c, we sell at 50 cents. Mail orders promptly attended to. Bonner's, corner Yonge and Queen-streets. 246

Lely sang before the Queen at her command. He will sing at the 48th concert on Thursday, 19th. Plan opens on Friday, 13th.

An Excellent Investment.

The Compound Investment and Investment Annuity policies of the North American Life Assurance Company, Toronto, give the insurer many desirable and valuable advantages. The 7 per cent. guaranteed income bond also issued by this sterling home company presents to the insurer a very desirable mode of investment, combined with the protection of life insurance.

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Important Notice.

Blight Bros., stationers, have removed from The Globe Building, corner Yonge and Melinda-streets, to 65 Yonge-st. 246

A Day For Spring Suits.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 20—38; Qu'Appelle, 32—44; Winnipeg, 26—46; Parry Sound, 32—28; Toronto, 32—42; Montreal, 20—50; Quebec, 30—40; Halifax, 22—42. Probs.—*Fine and mild.*

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If you intend going to Europe, Florida, Georgia, Southern States, Mexico, West Indies, California, or any part of the world, see Chas. E. Burns, 77 Yonge-st., 2nd door above King. 246

ALL THE RAGE.

New Styles Introduced By Dineen Are Taking Wonderfully.

It's taking like wildfire. The "Dineen" derby will be worn by everyone, or at any rate by all who do not wear the Ormonde.

The "Dineen" derby is the neatest of all the styles, and will be popular at once. It has a wide heavy brim, with the graceful D'Orsay curl and a moderately high and tapering crown. It is pre-eminently the young men's hat, and will divide with the Ormonde the honors of the season. Only the hats of the best manufacturers are sold by Dineen. The purchaser may be sure that he is getting the best that's going, and at a moderate price, too.

The name Dineen on a hat is everywhere regarded as a guarantee of style and quality. The firm of W. & D. Dineen has always the largest and best stock in the Dominion.

All Dineens' furs are not yet packed away, and some choice bargains in new style furs are to be picked up by wide-awake citizens.

Here's the Ormonde—it is having a great run. All the new-style hats are at Dineen's, King and Yonge-streets and 254 Yonge-street, open until 10 each evening.